



Pope John Paul II sits with his head in his hand at Tokyo's St. Mary's Cathedral on the first day of his four-day visit to Japan. Seated with the pope at Monday's Mass were Japanese Cardinal Asajiro Satowaki, left, and Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli, who is also a cardinal.

Pope Arrives for 4-Day Visit to Japan, To See Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki

United Press International
TOKYO — Pope John Paul II arrived in Japan Monday as a pilgrim of peace bound for the atom-bombed cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where he planned to end his Asian trip with an appeal for a permanent end to nuclear war.

Airlines jet with "Viva Il Papa" emblazoned on the side, the pontiff emerged into a driving rain and temperatures barely above freezing and kissed the red-carpeted ground.

rest of their Japanese brethren in full freedom of conscience and religion.

Cortes Is Seized in Apparent Coup Bid

(Continued from Page 1)
cameramen were ordered at gunpoint to stop filming. An automatic camera of Spanish state television was filming for later broadcast and continued running.



Antonio Tejero Molina

Gen. Milans del Bosch, 66, is one of Spain's best known and most controversial generals. He fought on the side of Franco in the 1936-1939 Civil War. Later, he served as an infantry commander in the Blue Division, which the late dictator sent to Nazi Germany to fight against the Soviet Union in World War II.

U.S. to Defer Polish Debt

(Continued from Page 1)
reforms so that the aid would not be wasted.

with police opposite the parliament, groups gave the Fascist salute and sang Francoist songs as Maj. Gen. Aramburu Topete, the Civil Guard commander, arrived.

France Rejects EEC's Proposed Farm-Price Rise

BRUSSELS — France fired an opening salvo in the European Economic Community's annual battle over farm prices Monday night by demanding a hefty price increase than that proposed by EEC civil servants.

Khomeini Instructs Police to Quell Political Violence

TEHRAN — Revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, apparently alarmed over continuing political violence in Iran, told the country's police Monday to use force if necessary to keep the peace.

whose government is dominated by the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party, indicated increasing exasperation with press attacks on his administration.

Mr. Waite said earlier Monday that the three Anglicans had been transferred from prisons to what he described as a government hostel in Tehran pending their final release and departure for Britain.

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Israeli Raid in Lebanon Spurs Call for Arab Help

BEIRUT — Lebanese Premier Chafik Wazzan called for "pan-Arab confrontation of escalating Israeli aggression" Monday following Israel's fifth major attack on Palestinian strongholds in Lebanon this year.

The Israeli command did not say how many troops took part in the operation. But it claimed all members of the raiding party were killed.

The ALF is one of the eight major guerrilla groups that make up the PLO. An ALF spokesman in Beirut said three ALF guerrillas were killed in the Kfour assault. Another PLO guerrilla group, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said three of its fighters were killed in the raid.



Israeli troops leave their helicopter after returning from a raid on a Palestinian guerrilla base in southern Lebanon. 28 the total of guerrillas and Lebanese villagers killed in cross-border Israeli attacks in 1980, according to PLO and Lebanese government figures.

Haig Shifts U.S. Focus

(Continued from Page 1)
point a replacement soon for Sol M. Linowitz, the special Middle East negotiator. Mr. Haig wants to review the status of the negotiations and give the administration time to discuss the situation with other Middle East leaders before making policy decisions.

Brezhnev Urges Summit With Reagan to Mend Ties

(Continued from Page 1)
health, was giving only part of the speech. Western correspondents, barred from the hall, were dependent on secondhand accounts of what happened. Mr. Zamyatin and two Communist journalists all said that Mr. Brezhnev had read the whole text.

New Fears in East Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)
the government has reshuffled Cabinet posts to emphasize a new importance for agriculture and trade unionism.

Bonn Undecided On Fighter Sale To Saudi Arabia

BONN — No decision has been made on a reported proposal for Saudi Arabia for delivery of German-built Tornado fighter-bombers, a West German government spokesman said Monday.

5 Prisoners Hold Hostage in Italy

FOSSOMBRONE, Italy — Five prisoners, including one of the earliest members of the Red Brigades, seized a guard during the lunch break in the maximum security prison in Fossombrone on Monday and barricaded themselves into a cell with the hostage police said.

Salvador, Missile Issues

(Continued from Page 1)
May, officials in the Schmidt government doubt they will produce a coalition that could shoulder through the decision.

Defector Asks Russia To Let Family Leave

STOCKHOLM — Valentin Agapov, a merchant navy engineer who defected to Sweden from a Soviet ship in 1974, has appealed to President Leonid I. Brezhnev to permit his mother, wife and daughter to emigrate and join him in Sweden.

Police Seeking Clue In Munich Explosion

MUNICH — Police still had no clues Monday to the motive or identity of presumed political extremists who planted a 20-pound (10 kg) bomb that destroyed a Czech desk Saturday at the Munich headquarters of Radio Free Europe and injured eight persons.

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(Continued from Page 1)
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(Continued from Page 1)
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UN Panel Passes 6 Motions With No U.S. Support

GENEVA — The United States opposed, abstained or failed to participate in votes before the UN Human Rights Commission on Monday as six resolutions sponsored by Communist and Third World countries were adopted by overwhelming majorities.

Wallonian Socialists Select New President

BRUSSELS — Belgian Deputy Premier Guy Spitaels Monday was elected president of Belgium's French-speaking Socialist Party.

Kenyan Leader in India

NEW DELHI — Daniel Arap Moi, president of Kenya, was welcomed here Monday by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as he began a five-day visit during which four economic and technical accords are expected to be signed.

W. German Plan To Sell 2 Subs to Chile Reported

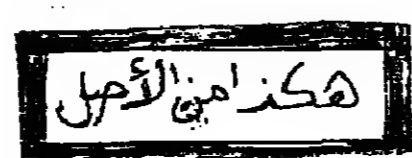
BONN — West Germany is planning to sell Chile two submarines, with the United States acting as a middleman, the conservative newspaper Die Welt reported in its Tuesday edition.

Kuwait Goes to Polls To Restore Assembly

KUWAIT — Kuwait voted in an election Monday to restore parliamentary democracy after a four-year break. An election candidate said could have a decisive influence on other Gulf states.

IRA Claims Assassination

BELFAST — "Gunmen assassinated a man on a Belfast street corner Sunday, and the outlawed Irish Republican Army later claimed he was an informer."



Pressed by Reagan to Make Cuts, Congress Faces Decline in Power

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The brass still sits near the well of state chamber, not far from the door. For departed chairmen still House committee-room behind the comforting of enduring congressional ways, the foundation of within Congress — even the of power throughout — is being strained in the early days of an administration.

ago the chairmen of national committees and subcommittees were looked upon as federal figures, fearsome of the baronies they create with the aid of power on the outside and traditions within. Even as defied them at their perimeters stormed the citadels away with bruises as tro-

committee chairmen were in to preserve and, if possible, expand their worlds. It has been unthinkable for relinquish to others the back away at the borders domains.

et this is what appears to pening as Congress now to President Reagan's program cuts of previously of size to achieve the savings he wants as part of omic program.

chibitors, Enforcers scarcely a protest. Congress preparing an all-in-one, ing treatment for Mr. Reagan's package of cuts that re- old barons to the role of adjusters and enforcers.

is no single reason for appears to be happening, but confluence of forces. Most among those forces is the of fiscal conservatism, ing a relentless zeal for cutting, in both the White and the Congress for the in a quarter century.

Reagan not only has a Re- Senate but also a House when it comes to preserving of many Democratic so- grates.

Mr. Reagan speaks to Americans in demanding federal establishment, any of the dwindling band oratic liberals are re- cast in the role of ob-

gagan's Net Worth Is Put at \$4 Million er He Files Financial Disclosure Data

Edward T. Pound
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President is estimated to have a net of \$4 million, based upon a disclosure report filed government agency last as other information on

as disclosed his net worth in the 1976 contest for ublican presidential nomi- when he said he was worth \$7.1 million. At the time there were on that the net worth at placed values on some estate that were too low, example, Mr. Reagan in- that the value of his Pa- sades house in suburban ngles was slightly more 00,000. Now he has put the a market for \$1.9 mil- substantial increase in val- allowing for inflation.

difference in the value of as appears to account for a tion of the increase in his th in the latest figures.

Thursday, Mr. Reagan filed nial disclosure statement the Office of Government the agency that monitors fi- l reports submitted by gov- t employees. The report the year 1980 and up in Jan. day he assumed office.

Insect Calculation Reagan's report shows that er income exceeded 00 for the period. Exact fig- would not be calculated be- income, in compliance with al law, was reported in broad s, such as "\$5,001 to 0."

it was clear that Mr. a's income for the period r less than his 1979 income. the 1980 presidential cam- Mr. Reagan released his tax returns, and they showed he had an adjusted gross in- of \$515,878, almost all of it interest payments, capital on the sale of stocks and ing and broadcast fees.

most recent disclosure re- shows that most of his income 1980 came from interest on savings, interest on mortgages ds on a ranch he sold in Cal- a, fees paid for speeches, and a California state pension as a r governor.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reagan's proposal for \$41.4 billion in spending cuts for fiscal 1982. It enables Congress to reconcile its budget goals and actual spending practices by forcing its committees in cut programs within their legislative jurisdiction. Based on recommendations of its budget committees, Congress issues lump-sum savings instructions to its committees.

Deadline for Cuts The committees are given a specific deadline for producing the required savings, if necessary by cutting programs that are already in place and fully funded. The cuts can be temporary or permanent. Permanent cuts are planned for this year.

The device was included in the 1974 Budget Control Act as part of a broad effort by Congress to strengthen its control over the federal budget, power that had been eroded by President Nixon's practice of impounding funds that Congress appropriated. In exchange for taking away the president's impoundment powers, Congress set up its own machinery for controlling expenditures.

The reconciliation clause was included in this machinery, but it only gathered dust until last year, when, in another ironic use, it was revived by a Democratic-controlled Congress, with the support of a Democratic president, in a futile attempt to produce a balanced budget. The result was \$8.2 billion off the top of the fiscal 1981 deficit, achieved through both spending cuts and tax increases.

It was a reflection of the already dwindling power of congressional committee chairmen that the language on reconciliation got into the budget act in the first place. It was an even more telling commentary when it finally came to be used.

In the House last year, the chairman tried to stop the reconciliation process, only to be stampeded by their juniors, who already sensed that their survival hinged more on pursuing austerity than on bowing to rank.

Under the reconciliation provision, authorizing committees in the House and Senate can share their thoughts with the budget committees before the budget committees recommend lump-sum savings that are to be made.

They can also decide how to apportion the cuts within programs falling under their jurisdiction. And they can argue their case on the floor of each house.

But this is a far cry from the power they once wielded on the front lines of an expanding federal establishment, when they were the principal creators of expansion, not the hapless expositors of contraction.

Power of Minority If David A. Stockman, Mr. Reagan's budget director, and some Senate Republicans had had their way, the contribution of the committees would have been even less than is currently contemplated.

A House Democratic source said they wanted the whole package to be assembled by the Budget committees, even to the extent of deciding the precise program cuts.

Democratic Democrat James R. Jones, the House Budget Committee chairman, reportedly balked. It is not just the committee barons who lose under this new procedure.

In the Senate, for instance, the power of the minority — the Democratic liberals for a change — is sharply reduced by the fact that the reconciliation process imposes time limits on debate and bans filibusters.

The quick-moving nature of the process also enables the sponsors of a spending cut package to capitalize on momentum and catch opponents before they can fully mobilize.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., for instance, wants the Senate to complete action on the spending cut instructions within a month. Even House leaders are talking about completing the spending cut orders by May 15, with the July 4 recess as a target for wrapping up the whole act.

All of this has the effect of increasing the power of the president, at least when a congressional majority perceives that he has the public behind him. And in Mr. Reagan's case, many Democrats concede that he does.

Mr. Reagan's 1979 tax forms showed that he earned \$55,196 in interest on the mortgages that year. His new financial disclosure report showed that a similar amount was paid for 1980.

The asset is not under the control of the trustee who manages Mr. Reagan's blind trust, but rather the Bank of California in Los Angeles.

Regarding Mr. Reagan's net worth, Fred P. Fielding, counsel to the president, said Saturday he did not have sufficient information to say if the figure of \$4 million was accurate. He said, however, that all of the president's significant liabilities were reflected on the public's financial reports.

Mr. Reagan's liabilities appear to total \$400,000 to \$500,000, including his debt on his Santa Barbara ranch and life insurance loans.

agents as he and his wife went horseback riding. While reportedly grumbling to aides about the crowded conditions at the ranch, however, Mr. Reagan remarked to reporters before departing aboard Air Force One from Point Mugu Naval Air Station that he had had "two very nice days. His aide added that he "got rid of some old dead brush," a reference to his wood chopping activities at the ranch.

But Mr. Reagan was said to have complained about the intrusion on his ranch's privacy almost immediately upon his arrival there Thursday.



A Dutch tank converted into a bulldozer broke its way through a barricade raised by squatters in Nijmegen, as riot police Monday drove the squatters from occupied buildings.

Dutch Police Drive Out Squatters in Massive Raid

The Associated Press
NIJMEGEN, the Netherlands — After a night of sporadic violence, riot police using tear gas Monday stormed barricades and drove 150 squatters and sympathizers from 14 houses and a warehouse in the city center.

Police moved in massive force to seal off the entire city center and halt public transport before the morning raid. Five hundred officers moved in behind two Dutch army tanks converted into bulldozers that leveled the barricades thrown up in the street.

Police made five arrests and said two officers were injured in the fighting. There were no known civilian casualties. It was the Netherlands' biggest confrontation between police and squatters outside Amsterdam, where squatter violence is now nearly a year old.

Police were acting on a court order to clear the buildings, earmarked for demolition in clear space for a parking garage. Squatters opposed to the

construction of the garage and complaining of a housing shortage in the city first occupied the buildings last December.

After a week of tension following the city council's decision to seek a court order in clear the buildings, fighting erupted late Sunday night as bands of squatters smashed windows and tore up streets in the center of this ancient university town on the Waal River near the West German border.

Police said that squatters tried to barricade a nearby air base, where some of the 2,000 police deployed in the operation were stationed. The squatters were driven off and police trucks towed away cars blocking base gates.

Through the night, squatters broadcast on pirate radio to rally their supporters, who fought running battles with police trying to disperse them. Before the raid, officers fired tear gas to clear 500 sympathizers from positions around the occupied buildings.

Reagan to Ask Congress for \$2.5 Billion To Begin Building New Type of Bomber

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to ask Congress for about \$2.5 billion next year to begin building a fleet of new long-range bombers capable of penetrating Soviet defenses and useful well into the next century, according to Pentagon officials.

The decision, fulfilling a pledge made by President Reagan in the election campaign, has come as Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and his staff have been striving to complete their revised 1982 military budget, which is scheduled to be submitted to Congress on March 10.

Administration officials said that no decision on which bomber to build had been made and that it most likely would not be made until June, after a study of the options, ordered by Mr. Weinberger, has been completed.

With that question still open, Gen. Alton D. Slay, who retired this month as head of the Air Force command that develops new aircraft, admonished his four-star colleagues to stop arguing among themselves and agree on which bomber they want.

Otherwise, Gen. Slay said in a farewell message, the decision will be taken out of Air Force hands and the design of the bomber compromised so that it could take on tasks "like dropping hay to stranded yaks in Katmandu."

The Pentagon officials said that the funds to be requested would be only a down payment on a program that would most likely proceed in two phases over the next 10 years and cost as yet uncalculated billions of dollars.

In the first phase, the Air Force would build what it calls an interim bomber to replace the old B-52s. Although military planners believe that 75 percent of the B-52s in an attack could get through Soviet defenses today, they say the planes will become more vulnerable in the mid-1980s.

The second phase calls for producing the Stealth bomber, which is to incorporate advanced technology to enable it to escape Soviet radar detection. But that plane could not be ready before 1990 without a huge and costly effort.

The possibilities for the interim bomber are an advanced version of the B-1 bomber, which was canceled by former President Jimmy Carter in 1977, and a modified version of the FB-111.

The improved B-1 would incorporate some of the Stealth technology plus other advances developed in a recent Air Force study. Air Force officers said that a fleet of 100 bombers would cost \$18 billion, with a squadron of 15 planes operational in 1986.

The modified FB-111 would be lengthened to accommodate a larger load, with 150 planes being "stretched" at a cost of \$7 billion and coming into service a year earlier than the B-1.

Begin Dedicates Strategic Road

Washington Post Service

MAALEH ADUMIM, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, making a rare visit to the West Bank today, officially opened an Israeli-built strategic road bisecting the Samaritan Hills, and pledged more such roads will be built to link Jewish civilian settlements in the occupied territory.

The 28-mile-long completed section of the road runs along the ridge line of the Samaritan Hills from the Jerusalem-Jericho highway north to Maaleh Ephraim, a settlement southeast of the Arab city of Nablus. Soon, Mr. Begin said, it will be expanded in run from Beir Sheva, in the lower Galilee, all the way south to Arad, in the Negev Desert.

The road is named Alon Road, after the late foreign minister under the previous Labor Party government, Yigal Alon. About 150 settlers from the nearby Maaleh Adumim settlement attended the opening ceremony.

The advanced B-1 is favored by the Air Force's high command, by a fairly vocal constituency in Congress and by administration officials who contend that it would be a better signal to the Soviet Union than the Reagan administration is serious about rearming America.

A minority of senior Air Force officers, including the commander of the Strategic Air Command, Gen. Richard H. Ellis, favor the FB-111 because it would be cheaper and available sooner.

Last week the department abolished most of the elements of the government's emergency conservation plan under which, among other things, the workweek would be shortened and vehicles would carry stickers designed to keep them off the road on specified days.

Currently the department has \$115 million budgeted for rationing this year with \$35 million for fiscal 1982. Under cuts expected to be announced March 10, this year's outlays would drop to \$10 million and next year there would be no money at all.

Energy Secretary James B. Edwards has asked his planners to compile a catalogue of other ideas about what could be done in an emergency but has declared that highest priority should go to developing a system of gathering and disseminating information and working closely with international bodies.

Some suggest that a far better alternative to rationing coupons would be a steep federal surcharge on gasoline that could be quickly raised, perhaps by having employers reduce the amount of income tax withheld from paychecks.

This, presumably, will be one of the ideas getting renewed consideration at the Energy Department as it seeks alternatives in the present plan.

Northeast U.S. Storm Fails to End Drought

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — For months, residents in the drought-stricken northeastern United States had prayed for rain. But when it finally fell, it fell with cruel irony, threatening to send small waterways surging out of their banks.

More than two inches fell on New York City and parts of New Jersey last Thursday and Friday, almost four times as much as in all of January. But officials warned that the rainfall, which prompted flash flood warnings, was not enough to loosen the drought's 10-month grip on the region.

At the beginning of February, water supplies were at the lowest levels in almost 15 years in New York City, eastern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey and part of southwestern Connecticut. Hundreds of communities were operating under drought emergency conditions, and water companies began to depend on purchased water to augment dwindling reservoir supplies.

Scattered rain began in fall Feb. 11, and unseasonably warm temperatures prematurely melted ice and snow along the waterways. The rain and melting slightly extended water supplies, but officials warned that residents should not be lulled into believing the drought was over.

A Pair of Worries "You have two things to worry about," said Ben Scott of the National Weather Service at Newark International Airport. "You have to worry that people will think the drought is over, and you have to worry that some people are going to be counting on a big spring runoff, which has already begun."

The effects are widespread. Fresh water flowing into Chesapeake Bay averaged about 5 percent below normal during the first half of February. Storage in the major reservoirs serving New York City has climbed by 50 billion gallons since Jan. 31, but is still only 56 percent of the level at this time last year.

During February, the flow of the Potomac River at Washington has averaged about 4 billion gallons a day, 55 percent below normal. It ranged from 1.5 billion gallons a day early in the month to 6.5 billion following rains on Feb. 13, but has been dropping again since then.

In Connecticut, rainfall running off frozen ground pushed streamflows above normal, but groundwater levels rose only slightly, and the Stamford Reservoir still holds only 22 percent of capacity.

Evidence of the drought has not been confined to the Northeast. In Virginia and Alabama, rainfall caused large surges on many streams, but they have since dropped back to below normal levels.

The Mississippi River, which draws water from 40 percent of the United States — from the Rockies in the Appalachians and from Canada in the Gulf of Mexico — dropped off the water gauge at Memphis in early January.

But the hardest hit area has been northern New Jersey, where mandatory rationing has been in effect since Sept. 27. On Friday, Gov. Brendan T. Byrne asked President Reagan for a double-barreled disaster declaration — providing federal funds to aid residents hit by the drought and by mid-February flooding in the northern part of the state.

New York City Supply New York City, which draws its water from a turn-of-the-century reservoir system scattered across upstate New York, miles from its users, had 46 percent of capacity last week. The city's Department of Environmental Protection said the supply would last 160 days if no new water were added, but the reservoirs need another 20 inches of rain to return to normal.

The city's 7 million residents, who are living under a declaration of a water emergency, have been encouraged to limit consumption and watch for leaky faucets, but no formal conservation steps have been taken.

Although water supplies vary in Pennsylvania, residents in the central and eastern portions of the state have been the most affected. Mandatory rationing is in effect for more than 250,000 people in 108 communities.

In Connecticut, a spokesman for Connecticut-American Water Co. said melting snow and ice around brooks increased the supply to 45 days last week, from 27 days the week before. "We're keeping our fingers crossed that we'll get an average rainfall during the spring," said John Murzycki, a company spokesman. "If it's less than average, we're going to be in trouble this summer."

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Backfire in El Salvador?

In its attempt to snuff out the flames of revolution in El Salvador, the Reagan administration is sounding a global fire alarm. It is serving notice on Communist adversaries, Latin neighbors and European allies that any aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas will disturb a nation's relations with the United States. The Soviet Union and Cuba, in particular, are being warned to stay out of a region of primary U.S. influence.

The obsessive nature of this campaign aside, it is a perfectly reasonable objective in today's world. What is far from clear, however, is whether the new administration understands that a campaign of military insulation needs to serve a deeper political purpose. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is managing the alarm bell but there is no sign of anyone yet commanding hemisphere policy in his department.

The civil war in El Salvador seems to be a standoff. The leftist guerrillas' "final offensive" has failed to topple the ruling junta. Yet the junta has only contained, not eliminated, the insurgency. Militarily, it might now preserve itself in power if Washington pours arms and advisers into this small country of four million people. But that cannot be the sum total of policy.

Conditions inside El Salvador, not arms from Moscow and Havana, are the main causes of this revolution. Blaming the Salvadoran explosion on imported weapons is like blaming the Polish explosion on Radio Free Europe. Unless the junta can demonstrate independence from the old oligarchs who op-

pose both land reform and any negotiation with disaffected social democrats, it will not be able to govern peacefully.

The price of support for the junta ought to be very plain: its energetic prosecution of the right-wing "death squads" that have contributed as much as leftists to the murder of 10,000 people in the last year. The apparent complicity of some government forces in the death of missionaries from the United States and failure to find the killers of land-reform advisers make the junta's sympathies highly suspect.

So far the Reagan team, like the Carter administration, seems to be trying to shore up a frail "center" — by discouraging rightist coups, promoting land reform and providing low-level military aid to the junta. What is missing in this formula is action against the "death squads" and a genuine political approach to the democrats among the insurgents.

The military deadlock may permit real negotiations in which other nations, notably Mexico, should be welcome. If the opportunities are lost to military exertions, relations with the democratic nations of the Caribbean would be sacrificed for a very minor dividend. Halting aid to the guerrillas can support a political policy that aims to isolate the extreme right as well as the left. It will backfire if it signals only a concern for U.S. global interests without regard for the well-being of the peoples in upheaval.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



"Talented, Aren't I?"

Gdansk, Brazilian Style

Brazil has been uneasily perched in recent years between elective democracy and repressive military rule. Which way this huge country tips may well depend on the outcome of an important political trial that has just begun in Sao Paulo, the industrial capital. The defendants are 13 trade unionists, including Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, a folk-hero who is already seen as a Brazilian equivalent of Poland's Lech Walesa. An awful lot of coffee may vanish down the drain if a military tribunal ignores the lessons of Gdansk.

The parallels are real. In both Poland and Brazil, workers have illegally struck for the right to form independent unions. In both countries, a powerful Catholic Church has sided with workers against an authoritarian state. To be sure, Brazil makes no claims to being a workers' state and preaches the free-market gospel. Yet in capitalist Brazil, trade unions are as much captives of the state as in Communist Poland — indeed, Brazil in 1943 adopted a Labor Code inspired by the corporatist ideas of Mussolini's Labor Code.

Lula and his co-defendants are charged with violating that Labor Code while leading a 41-day strike of metal workers last year. The issue was not simply wages. The insurgents challenged the government's power to remove union officials, name shop stewards and otherwise determine how unions are run. Although the code acknowledges a right to strike, that right is hedged by crippling quali-

fications. In a further echo of Gdansk, Brazilian workers contend that runaway inflation has eaten up their real wages and that they are the victims of an inequitable incomes policy.

Brazil is economically as hard-pressed as Poland, but for different reasons. More than any other semi-industrialized country, energy-poor Brazil has been devastated by the surge in oil prices. This year alone, it faces a \$13 billion oil bill and will pay billions more in interest on foreign borrowings that now exceed \$56 billion — a record for any single country.

If a straitened Brazil cannot open its purse, it courts an explosion if it also closes the door to political concessions. Besides the right to organize authentic unions, Lula and his supporters want the right to promote their own Workers Party. If convicted, the 13 unionists face long jail sentences and the loss of all political rights. If, that is the verdict, it will be a serious setback in Brazil's promising *abertura*, the recent shift toward democracy.

In his two years as president, Joao Baptista Figueiredo, a former general, has followed a creditable path of liberalization. Exiles have returned, political prisoners have been released, political parties have contested for state and some federal offices. A demerit disposition in Sao Paulo now would be consistent with this evolution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Our Pal Pinochet

Scarcely had the administration announced its crusade against "state-sponsored terrorism" than it embraced the one state, Chile, that has incontrovertibly sponsored terrorism on U.S. soil. A U.S. court had actually convicted four men for acting at the behest of the Pinochet dictatorship and murdering the Chilean political exile Orlando Letelier and an American colleague in Washington. The previous administration had demanded that Chile bring to trial or extradite three high officials implicated in the assassination and, when Chile refused, had imposed limited sanctions. The Reagan administration is now lifting those sanctions in the name of U.S. security and business. It is an appalling decision, signaling that right-wing thugs can get away literally with murder on the very streets of Washington and cutting the moral heart out of the Reagan anti-terror campaign.

The administration's decision contributes, too, to the evolution of its human rights policy. That Mr. Reagan was not going to follow the explicitly moralistic, interventionist, high-profile line of his predecessor was certain. That line had not proved wise or possible to sustain, diplomatically or bureaucratically, even to Jimmy Carter. Some of the president's advisers have been suggesting, nonetheless, that a more modest line could still be developed as a useful element of a

broadly conceived anti-Communist foreign policy. They have hoped Mr. Reagan would avoid the ripples Mr. Carter encountered when he was seen to have an inconsistent focus — more on the shortfalls of authoritarian friends than of totalitarian foes.

It is against this hope for a more contained, pragmatic but still respectable human rights policy that the decision on Chile must be seen. It represents a victory for a contrary current flowing in the administration. This current holds that the United States does not have the geopolitical luxury of being able to tax friendly anti-Communist states for their internal failings and that, to the extent that the United States has any interest at all in the matter, human rights in those countries can best be advanced indirectly in the course of pursuing security and peace.

The Chile decision indicates a lack of the two essential elements of a sound conservative human rights policy: proportion and consistency. A sense of proportion would have let the administration anticipate and avoid the scandal of coming to early and conspicuous terms with a regime that commits murder. A sense of consistency would have kept it from a decision that turns its anti-terror and human rights policies alike into one-dimensional political campaigns.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Carrington Shadow

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Not since the days of grand designers Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston S. Churchill has there been such a natural affinity between U.S. and British leaders. The meeting this week of conservatives Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher should put the "special" back in the special relationship between the English-speaking allies.

We can expect sweetness and light, in Jonathan Swift's phrase, as the two leaders renege each other of the rightness of the rightward road in domestic affairs, and of the wisdom of a hard line against Soviet aggression in the world. However, when their talks turn to the Middle East, the "Carrington shadow" will fall.

Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, is a darling of the American left. With the strong backing of the Andrew Young faction in the Carter administration, he persuaded Mrs. Thatcher to back the "forces of change" in Zimbabwe. He has been fretting at our new resolve in El Salvador and has been seeking to promote the cause of Yasser Arafat in the Middle East.

Meeting Arafat

Sir John Graham, permanent undersecretary in the Foreign Service, followed Lord Carrington's instructions and last year became the first senior British official to meet with the PLO leader. The object was to advance the "European initiative" in the Middle East, a scheme to replace the U.S.-Egypt-Israel Camp David approach with a simple schout of Israel to appease the Saudis.

Sir John has been in Washington this past week, meeting with his U.S. counterpart, Walter Slovic, another British official, Patrick Moberly, has been phlegging in with the new Reagan Middle East and political-military team. One of their key missions has been to pave the way for Reagan acquiescence in the Carrington plan.

Strange Reason

As the British have explained it, the plan is eminently enhanced. East Jerusalem would be taken away from Israel, with the city divided or internationalized; the West Bank would be cleared of all Jewish settlements and the area turned over to whatever state the world's Palestinian Arabs chose; the Golan Heights invasion route would be returned to Syria; and what is left of Israel's security would then be assured by the presence of a UN force ready to run as

soon as the Soviet Union pulled out the PLO's trigger. For some strange reason having to do with survival, Israelis from Menachem Begin to Shimon Peres will have nothing to do with the Carrington capitulation. Even the Arabists at the U.S. State Department look askance at Lord Carrington's approach, since it undermines U.S. efforts in the Middle East and endangers Egypt's Anwar Sadat. Lord Carrington brushes this aside with the assertion that U.S. and British efforts are "complementary ... not identical." But in fact, he has placed U.S. interests in direct conflict.

Why is the British foreign secretary so eager to press his "initiative" to the detriment of the Atlantic alliance, and the weakening of Western power in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Gulf? One reason was described by columnist Philip Geyelin in *The Washington Post*: "... a bid for European influence in the Middle East at the expense of the United States."

Lord Carrington sees the road to influence with Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states to be appeasement of the Arab desire for a Palestinian state carved out of Israel. The Reagan administration, on the contrary, sees the road to power in the Middle East to be the military protection of oil states menaced by the Soviet military and subversive threat.

Clash

Those Carrington and Reagan approaches clash. If pursued, Carrington's appeasement of the PLO will harm U.S. interests; Prime Minister Thatcher cannot be unaware of this. When the Middle East subject comes up in the Oval Office, President Reagan is expected to make it clear that — contrary to whatever the Carter administration might have secretly hinted — the United States now considers the "initiative" to be unhelpful and destructive of progress toward Palestinian autonomy.

In furtherance of his policy to answer power with power, Mr. Reagan has quietly persuaded Israel to accept the previously unacceptable — the provision of F-15s to the Saudis that have the capability of striking Tel Aviv. (Israel may be mistaken to tolerate this added danger, but on such close security decisions it is difficult to instruct a grandmother on the sucking of eggs.)

In return for tacit acceptance of our arming the Saudis, Israel will

not only receive extra F-15s and other sophisticated weaponry to defend against the untoward use of the U.S. arms supplied to the Arabs, but the right to sell to Taiwan, Ecuador, South Africa and other countries its Kafir jets and other armaments produced in Israel with U.S. components. Such foreign trade is needed to stabilize Israel's economy; still, the decision to keep quiet reflects Israel's willingness to gamble on Mr. Reagan's reliability.

That reliability is on the line this week. If Mrs. Thatcher presses for Lord Carrington's appeasement, Mr. Reagan must push back; if Mrs. Thatcher decides not to play Tlrbly to her foreign secretary's Svengali, the British-U.S. alliance and the free world will be stronger for it.

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Poland and 'Worst-Case Scenario'

By Abraham Brumberg

WASHINGTON — Since September, the oews from Poland has followed a consistent pattern: mounting confrontations between workers and the party, peasants and the party, students and the party, followed by last-minute negotiations and compromises.

Similarly, the reaction in Washington has been consistent: As the clouds gather, doom-laden predictions of a Soviet invasion fill the air, when the predictions fail to come true, officials and newspaper columnists offer elaborate reasons why the Russians have not "yet" gone in — but next time, for sure.

An attitude that in effect invests the idea of Soviet military intervention with legitimacy is profoundly reprehensible. And the complacent assumption — usually referred to as the "worst-case scenario" — that an invasion is "inevitable" is not only morally repugnant but also distorts our perception of the complex processes that have been unfolding in Poland.

Unique Upheaval

To begin with, we should recognize that Poland is different, that its upheaval is historically unique, and that the Soviet leaders know this. What we are seeing is not an uprising like Hungary's in 1956, aimed at overthrowing the regime and extracting the country from the Soviet orbit. We are not seeing a revolt of a party confident, as the Czech reformists were in 1968, that "Socialism with a human face" is devoutly to be wished, and therefore consummated, in Czechoslovakia, and in the Soviet Union. Rather, we are seeing a movement of more than 35 million determined workers, intellectuals, peasants, professionals, students, and even civilian employees of the armed forces. The movement enjoys the support of the Roman Catholic Church and of influential lay Catholic groups. In the move-

ment's ranks are nearly a million party members. Its goal is not merely to obtain economic betterment but, essentially, to fashion a new order combining the existence of a multiplicity of autonomous social groups with the rule of a single political party. A movement of this nature is not likely to succumb to intimidations or to submit peacefully to a foreign invader — which, if something, we may be sure, Moscow is also aware of.

End 'Old Habits'

How is the new relationship between the society and the political authorities to be forged? Only by continuous dialogue and negotiation, settlements, and only, as the Warsaw radio put it candidly the other day, if the government abandoned its "old habit" of announcing new policies and then expecting the nation "obediently to listen and pretend that it had been convinced."

In recent months, voices in the highest party echelons have urged an end to the "old habits," pleading for a genuine "partnership" as the only way to avert confrontations that might indeed tempt Moscow to seek to establish "order" by force of arms. Yet many observers in Washington, obsessed with the "worst-case scenario," have paid little attention to them. Fortunately, Solidarity has stood its ground and the voices of realism have prevailed — at least for the time being. The new premier, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, has asked for a three-month moratorium on strikes to allow the government to launch "a broad social dialogue within a defused atmosphere." The new deputy premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who in his previous capacity as editor of the weekly *Polityka* had urged the authorities to treat the "partners" with "respect," reiterated his plea in the Sejm (parliament). He also urged speedy enactment of the

The West in Search Of Mature Alliance

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — Drift in the Western alliance has been an endemic diagnosis since it was formed early in the Cold War, so there has been a tendency to react to the recurring warnings that the way the villagers did to the boy who kept crying wolf.

But a feeling has grown among professionals who watch alliance affairs that now the wolf may in fact be approaching and that new action is essential to head him off. In response to this sense of danger, the Council on Foreign Relations and its counterparts in London, Paris and Bonn have joined for the first time to work out common recommendations for coordinating Western policy.

Facing Moscow

The feisty new approach of the Reagan administration to world security problems has increased the need for better cooperation if the alliance is not to be rent with conflicts on how to face Moscow. Troubles were already brewing last year, however, when the idea of a proposal by the four groups was launched. It is to be published this week with hopes of stirring public opinion and influencing decisions before drift reaches the disaster zone.

The report is entitled "Western Security: What Has Changed? What Should Be Done?" And although it is a private effort financed by the German Marshall Fund, the people participating have all held high-level government posts or been closely involved with policy-makers.

The timing of their conclusions is all the more important because the world outlook of many of the Washington newsmen is more divergent from that of Europe than has been the case for years.

Tough Challenge

Americans are clenching their fists and cranking up for a tough challenge to Soviet pressure everywhere. Europeans feel the pinch, but for them it isn't seen just as a question of who rules the global roost but also as a question of survival. Not only whether, but how and where the West stands up to the East is crucial to them, and they have their own ideas of what should be done.

It is one thing for the United States to demand that the allies contribute more to defense and extend joint policies to the crisis areas outside Europe, as Deputy Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci did in Munich this weekend. But it would make a real difference if the United States would evaluate risks and work out plans with the allies before it moves, so that they feel their interests and attitudes have fully weighed on the result.

Put up or shut up is a formula for blowing up the Western partnership. Some recent expressions of U.S. impatience with allies have sounded like threats of a return to

isolationism if they don't fall in line. But that isn't really the message of the United States. It is more a notion of charging ahead to regain power in the world — if others refuse to charge with us.

A Delusion

That is a delusion. The fact world life make it impossible to do. It is far more true today than was when a devastated Europe signed up for U.S. strategic protection in the wake of World War II. U.S. security and economic well-being cannot be guaranteed without the support of Western Europe and Japan.

But it is no longer true that countries have little voice of their own and no power to make heard.

Hearing isn't necessarily being heard. That takes persistent effort, the kind of regular change and debate and some compromise among governments that goes on endlessly within nations. There isn't any magic cry for it; any initiator to put the growth of joint action outside of the strictly defined North Atlantic Treaty area.

A consensus exists among NATO countries now that the alliance as such cannot be extended to cover the regions of new danger in the Middle East, the Gulf, Africa, parts of Latin America. The late John Foster Dulles, building a chain of defense in volatile areas, and they lapsed, leaving worse situations than before.

Attempts have been made to bridge the gaps with summitry, but that has been inadequate because the brief meetings don't focus on political and military problems or are convened in times when crisis has already erupted.

Yet summits are more spectacles. Their real significance lies in the requirements of preparation, the staff work that becomes an institution in itself when sessions are scheduled with regularity. Such an infrastructure has been enhanced, but the enhanced foreign policy access of the Europeans, whose meetings meet three times a year, Jean Monnet, the architect of the Common Market, used to say that it was the creation of institutions for generation to pass on to the next what it learned about, avoiding tragic mistakes.

Something urgently needs to be done to adapt the Western alliance to Europe's new economic and political power and to the dangers and instabilities of a world.

The ability of the foreign affairs institutes of the United States, France, Britain and West Germany to reach agreed recommendations is a useful start. The next step is for governments to accept the advice and bring the alliance to maturity.

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In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 24, 1906

NEW YORK — Oscar Hammerstein announces the engagement of Mr. Jean and Mr. Edward de Reszke as the nucleus of a company with which he will open the Manhattan Opera House in October. The notion that Mr. Hammerstein proposed offering cheap opera is dispelled by the statement that orchestra seats will cost \$5, the same as at the Metropolitan. The repertory will comprise only Italian and French works, including many recently sung in Europe. The chorus will be largely recruited in New York. The list of tenors and sopranos engaged will cause a sensation, according to Mr. Hammerstein, who is negotiating with Mr. Ponchinelli and three other noted European conductors.

Fifty Years Ago
February 24, 1931

SYDNEY — Dame Nellie Melba, one of the greatest of singers, died today in the Australia she loved above all other countries. Dame Nellie sang songs heard, almost literally, all round the world. Like most other prima donnas, she had sung in most of the capitals of Europe. But unlike most others, she also sang in them all at the same time. In 1920, in the Marconi works of Chelmsford, England, she sang English, French and Italian songs into a microphone, which transmitted them by wireless telephony to London. Paris, The Hague, Brussels, Rome, Warsaw, Madrid and Stockholm. It was a uniquely fitting epilogue to one of the most brilliant careers in the history of the musical world.

Letters

Multiple Choice

The reason behind the recent border conflict between Peru and Ecuador in the Amazon jungle was:

(a) A move by Peru to divert attention from the lagging economy.
(b) Outside influence to topple President Jaime Roldo's government.

(c) A move by Ecuador to strengthen nationalism and unification.
(d) A minor border conflict that got out of hand because one or both militaries thought that the other was out of line.

(e) Evidence that the internal structure of the military will not give unlimited power to the commander in chief.
(f) The result of overplaying democracy by the Carter administration and then the sudden reversal by "Reagan's image" caused a vacuum gap that was filled quickly by some general.

All some, one or none of the above?

HAROLD SCHULTHESS, Adikon, Switzerland.

Stop Squeezing

The Iranian community of the U.S. press throughout the past weeks. The generalization that all Iranians are "barbarous" is too excessive and grave to be ignored. In fact, most of us have found an echo of this in William Safire's "Justice for Iran: Economic Squeeze" (HT, Jan. 27).

We wish the press could make the difference between the Iranian people and the cruel personalities now ruling Iran. We hear from our friends in the United States that most of the ex-hostages have indeed made the difference publicly. This should also be acknowledged by the press.

DR. R. ROHANZADEH, Saint-Cloud, France.

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1981 Manager: Aul' Allen Lauer, 2474 Horwood Road, Room 1011, Hong Kong. Tel. 2-27-26. Fax: 617-1111/1111/1111.

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Ex-Singer Seeks Cure for Fatal Allergy

The Associated Press
INDON — The 20th century's most slowly killing Sheila Rossall, 34, is seeking a cure for a fatal allergy that has caused her to lose 54 pounds by a disease known as the total IgE syndrome. The 31-year-old pop singer has been only a few weeks to live, as flying Monday to Dallas where a clinic treating 25 patients may be able to cure her.

Rossall is allergic to modern materials and she swells up and vomits comes into contact with new fumes, man-made fibers, carpets, curtains and furnishings and processed the heat from television

causes her face to swell, and so does using a telephone. She has lain bedridden in a dark room of her apartment in Bristol for more than three years, kept alive by air filter machines and the dedicated care of 10 friends.

One of them, Annette Ellery, told the London Daily Express: "When we see her we have to make sure that we haven't used toothpaste or deodorant for 24 hours. We wash ourselves with a mild baby soap and our hair with baby shampoo. We must never wear perfume and try to make sure that our clothes are pure cotton."

Mrs. Ellery said that three months' treatment at the Brookhaven Environmental Control Unit under Dr. Robert Stroud



Sheila Rossall

will cost £16,000. Friends and neighbors are raising the money through a "Save Sheila Fund."

Miss Rossall's consultant during treatment will be Professor William Ray, described in British press reports as a total allergy sufferer himself.

The reports said Miss Rossall will breathe filtered air and eat organically grown fruit and vegetables and game. They said treatment basically consists of desensitizing patients in a special unit sealed off from the outside world.

Miss Rossall once sang with a pop group named Pickettywitch, with whom she had a hit called "Love Me Just a Little Bit More."

Greece Ends Deal With Russians on Repairing Ships

New York Times Service
ATHENS — Greece has ended a seven-year agreement with the Soviet Union to repair ships at the Soviet Mediterranean fleet, apparently on the terms of the NATO alliance.

Official sources said Monday that the deal was terminated because of pressure from the alliance to return to NATO's military aid program on the ground that it was a NATO member and must sustain Soviet defense.

Sources said the Neorion shipyard on the island of Syros, managed by a London-based company of international firms, had offered the Russian contract for 1981 that concerned commercial vessels in the Russians are apparently not willing to accept this," the sources added.

Thorsten Anderson, the commercial director of the shipyard, confirmed that unlike the previous two years, the contract for 1981 "excludes Soviet military supply ships." He said the shipyard was instead trying to negotiate the servicing of five Soviet cargo ships, so far with little success.

Mr. Anderson declined to comment on the politics of the decision but conceded there are "too many technical complications" in handling Soviet military supply ships. He said one such vessel, and two other Soviet commercial ships, are at the yards on the 1980 contract.

When Greece first signed the agreement with the Soviet Union's Shidimpoort Co. in 1979, the U.S. government reacted by calling it "precedent breaking." NATO officials stressed that, though Soviet

commercial vessels have long been serviced by various alliance member countries, the Russians had never been able to secure facilities for their Mediterranean fleet supply ships. Italy two years ago had rejected such a Soviet request, after consulting NATO headquarters.

The Greeks until now had dismissed discontent expressed by the United States and other Western governments, arguing that the agreement was purely commercial, with the shipyards earning \$7 million from the Russians over the past two years. But the Greek stand was also seen as an expression of discontent with the West at a time when Athens was being blocked from returning to NATO's military wing because of unsettled differences with neighboring Turkey.

Francois-Poncet Goes to U.S. With Assertive Message

By Ronald Koven
Washington Post Service
PARIS — Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet of France is in the United States this week, bearing the message that Western Europe is determined to continue to develop a distinct voice in world affairs, however much it seeks close coordination with the Reagan administration.

Leading French officials perceive a radically new climate in which France's weight and role in world affairs is taken seriously by the United States for the first time since Richard M. Nixon's presidency.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Mr. Francois-Poncet said Monday that their governments agreed on major international issues and expected to work together closely.

(On a note of mutual admiration between the two governments that was unheard during the Carter administration, both men, speaking separately on French television after talks in Washington, emphasized Reagan administration plans to consult frequently with the European allies while rebuilding U.S. strength.)

(Discussing El Salvador, Mr. Francois-Poncet condemned foreign support for the insurgency in the form of arms. He said that the United States had supplied evidence of this interference, via Nicaragua and with Cuban support. France, he said, had opposed similar Cuban activities in Africa and therefore was bound to criticize it in Central America.)

(Both men said that Washington and Paris see eye-to-eye about the Soviet Union, and Mr. Haig said that he recognized and valued France's insistence on maintaining a separate position within the Western alliance.)

During the Carter administration, French officials contend, France and West Germany came to speak with one voice, and Britain was gradually pulled into the French orbit. The privately held French view is that the trio should serve as an informal directorate for the European wing of the Western alliance, with France as the driving intellectual and political force.

Lending substance to that view, the foreign ministers of the three countries met secretly in Bonn last week. It was the first known meeting of the foreign ministers in recent years outside a broader conference. All three are to travel to the United States within the first months of the Reagan administration.

The French foreign minister, whose visit began Monday, is to spend three days in Washington. The itinerary includes a brief meeting with President Reagan and visits with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, Mr. Francois-Poncet then plans to go to Boston for a speech at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, where he was a student, and to New York to address the Council on Foreign Relations.

Over the weekend, Mr. Reagan reinforced the general European perception that he will be tougher with Moscow and a more dependable ally than Jimmy Carter. In an interview with France's weekly Figaro magazine, Mr. Reagan said the U.S. commitment to the European allies went beyond treaty obligations and was "rooted to our history of close relations and in our current national security interests."

He said that "the American people and the U.S. as a whole would react to the utmost of our capabilities and would fully commit our resources to the defense of Western Europe. Our friends and allies in Europe should understand that this commitment will not diminish while I am president."

In addition, he pledged that his administration would consult closely with the allies, and that it would continue to negotiate with the Russians on strategic nuclear weapons on the basis of mutual concessions.

French officials indicate that this complements the central theme of French relations with the Soviet Union — a combination of firmness and dialogue. These officials see no reason to worry about differences between France and the United States in their rhetoric and tone toward the Soviet Union, or about differences in their views of the East-West struggle.

During Mr. Carter's presidency, the French government emphasized its dedication to dialogue with the Russians more than its firmness. The weak image that Mr. Carter projected was a major factor, authoritative diplomatic analysts concluded, in President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It was felt that if the United States was going to act erratically, France could not afford to talk tough to the Russians.

Another factor that has not gone away, however, is Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's desire to avoid offending the French Communist Party as he seeks to defeat the Socialist challenger, Francois Mitterrand, in the elections this spring.

To a recent television appearance on foreign policy, the French president spoke softly about the Russians, and the best thing he had to say about Mr. Reagan was that he had a "favorable prejudice" toward him.

"In the midst of an election campaign, you can't say in this country that you want the United States to be strong and credible, even though that's what he meant to say," a friend of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing commented.

Germany Removes Spymaster Following Senior Aide's Defection

Reuters
BERLIN — One of East Germany's spymasters has been dismissed in a move Western security experts believe is linked to the defection of a senior intelligence officer to West Germany two years ago.

Reports in Berliner Zeitung, a published in the eastern sector, disclosed that Maj. Gerhard Hildebrandt, former commander in the security service, had been quietly removed from his post without official notice.

Security experts in the western sector said there had been no real replacement since he was selected to his post five years ago, and that he had been removed from office in disgrace in the past few weeks.

Experts said the move was likely of the purge was the defection of intelligence officer Werner Stiller in January, 1979, one of the biggest coups in the history of West German counterintelligence.

Capt. Stiller brought over lists of East German agents operating in the West and was reported to have given detailed descriptions of the workings of the East Berlin security apparatus.

Joe Smith, 97, Of Vaudeville Team, Is Dead

From Agency Dispatches
ENGLEWOOD, N.J. — Joe Smith, 97, a partner in the Smith and Dale vaudeville team, died Sunday at the Actor's Fund Home.

Mr. Smith and Charlie Dale comprised the team that became the model for "The Sunshine Boys," a Neil Simon play and movie starring Walter Matthau and George Burns. The Smith-Dale act was started in 1898 and was continued until 1967 when the two men retired. Mr. Dale died in 1971.

Mr. Smith was born Joe Seltzer on New York's Lower East Side. Mr. Dale was born Charles Marks. They inherited their stage names from cut-rate placards, purchased by a theater owner, that advertised two other performers named Smith and Dale.

Raymond R. Dickey
WASHINGTON (NYT) — Raymond R. Dickey, 63, a lawyer who worked on the Marshall Plan in Europe as special adviser to W. Averell Harriman, died Friday of cancer.

17 Killed in Bogota Bus

The Associated Press
BOGOTA — An inter-city bus plunged over a cliff Sunday about 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of Bogota, killing 17 persons and injuring 13. Police said that the bus fell about 75 feet (22 meters), apparently after a mechanical failure.

International Restaurant Guide

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Art

A Savage Labor of 'Liebe' on Exhibit in Hannover

By Gale Wiley

International Herald Tribune

HANNOVER, West Germany — Several years ago on the way to middle age, a curious thing happened to Dorit Marhenke, director of an art gallery in Darmstadt: "Suddenly I noticed that my generation had moved away from the word 'partnership' to describe their relationships.

Suddenly, everywhere I went I was hearing the word 'love'."

This observation on the German *Liebe*, coupled with Marhenke's close friendship with Erich Fromm, author of "The Art of Loving," led her during the summer of 1979 to write to 100 artists, mostly German, asking them to contribute to an exhibit she called "Love: Documents of our Time."

For opens, the show barely touches on the old-fashioned ideas of romantic and philosophical love that prompted the exhibit. "Love" is a collage of irony, sad commentary and reflections of anger and loneliness, brutality and selfishness. Fewer than a dozen of the 82 artists deal with love between man and woman or parent and child, the love of family, job or play. Also absent is love of God, nature or life. There is little joy in the love portrayed by these 82 artists. But there is much finely tuned anger.

Barbara Bauer-Heusler's sculpture of a bloated dachshund so overfed with "love" it must be carried in a baby carriage. The work is entitled "Dackel: In Memory of the Year of the Child."

Juergen Waller's oil painting of a fornicating couple, with a rip in the canvas through which is peering a man in a business suit. Title: "Le Voyeur."

Klaus Vogelgesang's surrealist drawing laced with symbols of brutal, perverse sex.

Klaus Staack's photomontage of newlyweds sitting against a backdrop of dark factory smoke and sinister mountains of garbage. Title: "Till Suffocation Do Us Part."

Anneget Soltau's videotape of a woman standing before a blowup of a man's portrait while threads wrap her up like a spider's catch.

There are dozens of male-female couples portrayed, but as to Christa Biedendick's sculpture, what is shown is often male brutality against the female. The couples portrayed by Gerda Brodbeck, Robert Chariot, Rolf Escher, Waldemar Grzimek, Roland Helms, Waldemar Otto and Juergen Waller are separated, uncommunicative, lonely and alien.

Unloved in "Love" are lonely cripples, an obese nurse, silent fat sisters, and voyeurs everywhere.

"The greatest part of the exhibition is negative," Marhenke said. "It tends toward the dark side of love, the love of the marketplace, the pop record, the marketable, ironic, ugly love of plastic and prostitution and pornographers. Much of the exhibit deals with love's incapacities."

Dark or not, the exhibit has been a hit with the public, a public that can be divided into sharply defined groups, according to Marhenke.

"We have the youthful voyeurs, the youngsters who visit with their school classes and giggle at the naked bodies. Then we have the other kids who get into serious discussion and say, 'That's the love of my parents, but not our kind of love. Then we have the adults who bring art history with them, those who remember paintings of the Baroque and Rococo, frivolous and sensual works, the works of the Romantics, the spiritual love, the classic works of Rome and Greece. These people are especially disappointed."

"Then we have the adults who have read Playboy and *Lu*, people who think we will show pornography, women as objects of lust. They come away disappointed, too, because they want harder stuff. Finally there are the adults, those between 25 and 50, who are curious and generally open-minded."

Too Detached

There have also been art critics of course. They seem divided evenly between boos and bravos. *Die Welt* and the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* "stomped us into the ground," Marhenke said. She said the critics faulted the artists for being too detached, for attacking society rather than depicting love from their own human viewpoints.

One of the biggest hits of the show says more, perhaps, about day-to-day love in the West than any of the other works. It is Harald Duwe's "Love—a Completely Everyday Story," a set of four paintings that starts with the early dating of a young couple, naked in the sun next to their car and portable radio. Next comes the couple's wedding day, then the pair a few years later as human balloons, fat consumers with a crying child, tons of *Torne* and the ever-present boob tube. The last painting is of the woman, widowed, old and wizened, alone in a rest home.

Apparently, most of the 82 artists feel that romantic love is *kitsch* and materialistic love is *kunst*—a grim criticism, but one that Eric Fromm might have made had he seen the show (he died several months before it opened in Darmstadt last year).

"Most people see love first as the problem of being loved," wrote Fromm, "rather than the problem of their capacity to give love."



Two of the four paintings in Harald Duwe's "A Completely Everyday Story."

Music

The Royal Opera Stages Its Version of 3-Act 'Lulu'

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Royal Opera took its time getting around to Alban Berg's second opera, "Lulu," with the result that when it finally showed up at Covent Garden last week it was as the British premiere of the complete three-act version, rather than the two-act version by which it was known to the public for more than 40 years.

It is also something like the 10th production of the three-act version in opera houses of Europe and North America in the two years since the work, as completed by Friedrich Cerha, was first given at the Paris Opera. This means that a certain body of familiarity is building up with this newly long and still difficult piece of musical theater. Goetz Friedrich, who staged it in Zurich, and the London cast included three important singers from that production.

Covent Garden has come up with a solid production, musically sure-footed and rich-textured under Colin Davis' conducting, and theatrically taut and vivid, although Friedrich and his designer, Timothy O'Brien, honored Berg's obsessively detailed stage instructions as much in the breach as the observance.

In one important point Friedrich respected Berg's instructions by supplying a silent film for the pivotal interlude between the two scenes of Act Two, depicting Lulu's imprisonment for the murder of Dr. Schoen and her subsequent escape.

Berg's analogy between the human characters and their animal counterparts was stressed in the prologue, then carried out in a more generalized way in the set-

tings—a mostly open stage dominated by walls and corridors of wire mesh equally suitable for suggesting a 1920s dwelling, a zoo, a prison. The symbolism of Lulu's portrait was cleverly carried out, the portrait remaining the same but acquiring new frames as it went along—richly decorated for Act Two, tacky neon for Act Three.

Some other symbolism was less clear. The Negro in the final scene was made up like a fugitive from a minstrel show. The animal trainer of the prologue made very pointed reappearances at crucial moments throughout the opera, meaning that the same singer could not do the regulation double as the acrobat. The openness of the stage tended to diffuse the action rather than concentrate it, and Jack the Ripper's murder of Lulu seemed to take place outdoors in full view, instead of being hidden.

The American soprano Karan Armstrong (who is Mrs. Friedrich) was Lulu, and although she is not the ideal Lulu (who could be?) she made a virtuoso stab at it. She is

certainly beautiful enough, but perhaps too knowing and assertive to be wholly convincing in the innocence that goes with the evil. Vocally, Berg's cruel writing gave her some squally moments, but on the whole this was an assured and secure performance.

At the second performance Friday, the most assured member of the cast was Guenter Reich, the Dr. Schoen and Jack, the Ripper in Zurich as well as in London, a portrayal of splendid control whether exercising power or crumbling. Ryszard Karczykowski was a lyrical but not very sharply defined Alwa. Glenys Lines displayed a handsome mezzo voice as Countess Geschwitz, but her characterization, too, will certainly develop more with time; Erik Saeden had fun as the scruffy, wheezing Schigolch, and among the lesser parts—in which there were no real weak points—Emile Belcourt turned in a remarkable triple as the prince, the scabrous marquis and the servant.

Davis drew splendid playing form the Covent Garden orchestra,



Dr. Schoen (Guenter Reich) and Lulu (Karan Armstrong).

in an interpretation that stressed Berg's late-romantic affinities rather than the score's spiky modernities.

Florence: 'Andrea Lecouvreur' Revived

By William Weaver

International Herald Tribune

FLORENCE — The final production of the brief winter opera season at the Teatro Comunale here was a revival of Cilea's "Adriano Lecouvreur," which opened Sunday night. It has been a curious season: "Tales of Hoffman" and "Siegfried," in anti-traditional stagings by Luc Ronconi, and now "Adriano," mounted in a strictly conventional — but undeniably handsome — manner, with sumptuous sets by Ettore Rondelli, splendid, delicate costumes by Ma-

ria de Matteis and sober, functional, unobtrusive direction by Mauro Bolognini (light years away from his recent, memorably awful "Fanciulla del West" in Rome).

But Cilea's opera cannot really be done any other way. First heard in 1902, it was born under the sign of *verismo* and will not tolerate gags and gimmicks. It was also born at the height of an operatic golden age, as far as voices were concerned — Caruso created the role of Maurizio and Lina Cavalieri was an early Adriano — and it demands larger-than-life stars.

In Florence, it did not have them. Though Raina Kabaivanska is a soprano with style and intelligence, her voice does not soar. Often, she floated lovely pianissimo, but when she wanted to sing forcefully — as at the end of her first act aria — the sound was not pleasant and the dramatic effect was vitiated.

Opposite her, the tenor Gianfranco Cecchele — suffering from a form of influenza — was in trouble. He had the stage manager announce his indisposition, but the audience was intolerant, shushing the well-meant applause of his admirers and prompting the tenor at one point to step out of his aristocratic role and make an ironic gesture toward the boxes.

Two veterans in the cast did themselves proud: Rolando Panerai was a touching, human Miconnet, young enough to be convincing (often the part is played as a silly old doddler) and Fiorenza Cossotto exploited the music of the princess to the hilt. Her voice is as solid and vigorous as ever, and the popular mezzo performed with her usual assurance.

The conductor was Gianandrea Gavazzeni, well known in Italy as an acute writer as well as a musician. He has often written in defense of the *verismo* composers — Cilea and Giordano in particular — and Sunday night he again made a persuasive case for this often maligned opera. The orchestra played well for him.

Bacardi Rum Tops Sales of U.S. Brands

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What's the most popular brand of alcoholic beverage among U.S. consumers? Smirnoff vodka? Seagram's 7 whiskey? Canadian Club whiskey? Guess again. The biggest-selling brand of distilled spirits is Bacardi rum, with sales of 6.85 million cases in 1980.

This fact, which reflects a significant shift in U.S. imbibing habits, comes as a surprise to casual observers of the beverage scene, who rarely hear an order for a rum-based drink in a bar or restaurant. But apparently it is part of the

general shift toward colorless drinks, known in the trade as "white goods," and away from such "brown goods" as Scotch, American blended whiskey and bourbon.

It is true that more vodka, Scotch, Canadian whiskey and gin are consumed than rum, but numerous brands share these beverage categories. Bacardi dominates the rum market, with a 59-percent share.

Statistics compiled by Impact Wine and Spirits Newsletter, a New York-based publication,

show that Bacardi first topped all other spirits in 1979 and that growth recently has been stagnant for the four other brands of liquor that have traditionally been favorites.

Marvin R. Shanken, the publisher of Impact, attributed the ascendancy of Bacardi not only to its domination of the rum category but also to an intensive effort by the company to reach the youth market. Rum, he said, is "for people who want to know there's something in their drink besides orange juice."

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

A large table containing financial data, including stock prices, trading volumes, and market indices for various companies and sectors. The table is organized into columns with headers like '12 Month High', '12 Month Low', 'Div.', 'Yield', etc. It lists numerous companies such as AAR, ABB, ABC, etc., along with their respective prices and market movements.

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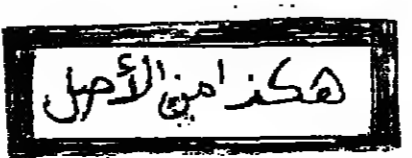
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

West, Thomson to Bid for Abitibi-Price
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Reagan Seen Ready to Ease Auto Standards
CAGO — The Reagan administration is expected this week to ease a regulation of automobile safety, emission, and fuel economy...

Power of Pacific City Bank Expected
YO — Sumitomo Bank of California, affiliated with Japan's Sumitomo Bank, has reached agreement to take over Pacific City Bank...

Dance Turns Down Bid for Properties
IVER — Sundance Oil said Monday that its directors decided that a previously announced offer for all of its Canadian and U.S. oil and gas assets is inadequate...

Dollar Recovers Strength Despite Falling U.S. Rates
From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — The dollar recovers strength Monday after a sharp sell-off last week when the German and Swiss authorities...

EC Jobless Rate Climbs to 7.5%
The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The January jobless rate among the 10 European Community countries was the worst since it was founded...

MBB Needs Clarity In Political Skies Before Lifting Off

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
OTTORBRUNN, West Germany — The West German aerospace company Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm is poised for an expansion in the civilian and military fields...



Gero Madelung
ing aerospace company with sales of 800 million DM, became effective Jan. 1 giving MBB an expanded research and development base...

New York Stock Prices Climb As Banks Reduce Prime Rates

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Further cuts in the prime lending rate and a more hopeful attitude about the chances for congressional passage of President Reagan's economic program pushed New York Stock Exchange prices higher Monday...

Reagan Plan Seen Easing Ex-Im Bank's Problems

By Sonja Hillgren
United Press International
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's economic plan can slash interest rates to below 10 percent shortly, reducing a need for federal subsidies to U.S. exporters...

Oil Primes Booming Foreign Investment in Mexico

New York Times Service
MEXICO CITY — More and more U.S., Japanese and European investors are scrambling to form joint ventures with Mexican groups in the hope of sharing in the economic boom here primed by Mexico's discovery of significant amounts of oil...

'We're the pretty girls at the party. Everyone wants to dance with us' — the owner of a Mexican company.
The Monterrey-based ALFA group, the largest private company in Mexico, has already formed separate joint ventures in the petrochemical field with Du Pont and Hercules of the United States and Alzco of the Netherlands...

Japan Seeking Auto Settlement

From Agency Dispatches
TOKYO — Tokyo signaled to Washington Monday that it is anxious to settle the controversy over automobile exports and prevent trade frictions from escalating into a major political row...

CURRENCY RATES
Bank exchange rates for February 23, 1981, excluding bank service charges. Table with columns for currency, rate, and date.

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Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 23. Includes columns for 12 Month Stock, High, Low, P/E, and various stock symbols like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

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Table of Non Banks and various financial data, including columns for Issuer, Maturity, Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices.

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European Stock Markets February 23, 1981. (Closing prices in local currencies). Includes columns for Amsterdam, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich stock market data.

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مکان الترحيل

BB: Political Clear-Up Awaited Before Takeoff

(Continued from Page 7)

be the successor to the Such a plane is already under development by the 1990s known as the "combat aircraft." It is evaluated by defense ministers in Bonn, Paris and London. Use planners have so far failed to agree on a primary role for the plane. Hans Apel, Germany's outspoken defense minister, has repeatedly expressed dismay at the estimated cost of 10 billion DM.

According to West German industry analysts and bankers, potential handicaps to MBB's future expansion are its financial base and modest earnings performance. Last year — not taking VFW into account — profits rose to 44 million DM on sales of 3.3 billion DM. Mr. Madelung conceded that these figures "are not spectacular."

In recent weeks the company has received feelers from several companies seeking possible shareholding in MBB — among them West Germany's large Flick and Diehl groups, both of which have substantial stakes in arms-making companies.

But any sale of MBB's tightly held shares would require that one of the nine shareholders go along, and that is unlikely for the time being, Mr. Madelung said. To finance planned expansion of plant and equipment to meet orders in the coming months, MBB will rely on what he described as "a combination of banking and business instruments."

Indeed, MBB may not undergo any dramatic growth in size for the next year or so, and some senior government officials in Bonn think that is as it should be. "We have regularly shown interest in promoting a strong defense industry, including pressuring MBB," an official said Friday. He was referring to repeated pressures on MBB and VFW last year to push the merger discussions through. The pressure included withholding of government subsidies for development of the Airbus.

But he added that current thinking in Bonn is aimed at keeping MBB and other major defense contractors from mushrooming into arms giants. "There are obvious implications for our foreign policy," the official said, adding that Bonn does not wish its officials to have to "worry about keeping markets open for exports — the way some Western nations do."

Europeans Win Major Libya Order

ESSEN — A West German-Austrian consortium has received a 1.5-billion-Deutsche-mark order from Libya to help build a steel smelting complex at Misurata, Fried Krupp, the group's leader, has announced.

Krupp said the consortium, which includes Thoset Bau, Maschinenbau Anlagenbau, Brown Boveri and Cie, all of West Germany, and Voest Alpine of Austria, will supply a slab steel unit for the No. 2 steel works at Misurata. The order includes equipment, infrastructure services, construction, and start-up operations.

The order came from the Libyan Iron and Steel Project's Heavy Industries Secretariat, which has already contracted with Korf Engineering of West Germany and Voest Alpine to build the No. 1 works, which will produce steel ingots and billets.

In addition, Korf and Siemens will set up electricity generating plant for use during construction of the complex, due to be completed in four to five years.

Japanese and Italian firms have received separate contracts in connection with the project. In Linz, Austria, Voest Alpine said it won contracts worth 13 billion schillings (\$881.95 million) to deliver equipment for two steel rolling mills and two electro-steel works.

U.S. Tool Orders Down

WASHINGTON — U.S. machine tool orders fell 6.5 percent from December to \$279.6 million in January, the National Machine Tool Builders Association said Monday. The orders were 40.1 percent below the year ago level.

Oil Man Davis Bids \$680 Million for 20th Century-Fox

Los Angeles Times Service HOLLYWOOD — In the latest chapter of a long-running corporate soap opera, Denver oil man Marvin Davis has offered to buy 20th Century-Fox, the film company announced Sunday. The deal would be worth nearly \$800 million, or \$70 a share, to Fox stockholders.

A Fox spokesman said the company's statement came in response to press inquiries. Mr. Davis offer was made Friday at a meeting here with Fox Chairman Dennis Stanfill, a said.

A key question is whether Mr. Stanfill and other board members will support the offer. Mr. Stanfill had no comment beyond Fox's statement. A Fox spokesman said the directors would consider Mr. Davis' offer this Friday at a previously scheduled meeting.

Mr. Davis, 55, has made unsuccessful passes at several companies in recent years, including the Oakland A's and the Chicago White Sox baseball clubs and the newspaper The Denver Post.

New Company The 6-foot-3-inch, 300-pound entrepreneur could be in a good position to complete this deal. Last month he announced an agreement to sell much of his family-owned Davis Oil Co.'s oil and gas holdings to Hiram Walker-Consumers Home Ltd., Toronto, for about \$600 million. The money from the Canadian distilling and population company would provide the bulk of the cash needed for the proposed acquisition of Fox.

According to Fox, Mr. Davis and his immediate family plan to form a new company that would merge with Fox after the film, entertainment and leisure company distributed to Fox shareholders all its stock in a subsidiary that controls three television stations. A source estimated that the distribution would be worth about \$10 per Fox share. After that, Mr.

Davis would pay \$60 in cash for each share of Fox common. The deal would thus be worth about \$70 a share to Fox holders. The stock closed Friday at \$33.375 a share, up 12.5 cents.

Substantial Fox has about 10.5 million common shares outstanding, plus 636,000 preferred shares that are convertible into 830,000 common. The proposed deal would require Mr. Davis to pay about \$680 million in cash, with Fox holders receiving the equivalent of about \$115 million in the spin-off of the \$115 million in the purchase of TV stations. The total purchase would be close to \$800 million.

SEC, in Williams' Last Week, Rushes to Tidy Up Issues WASHINGTON — A rush is on at the Securities and Exchange Commission to complete numerous projects during Harold Williams' final days as the agency's chairman.

Most of the issues are long-standing, and a few have attracted much attention. Agency officials say the last-minute push represents an effort to "clear the decks" before the chairman leaves at the end of this week.

Mr. Williams, who has generally received high marks for his performance, has often been criticized by industry and Congress for indecision and delay. Last fall, for instance, a House subcommittee said the SEC had acted too slowly on a 1975 Congressional mandate to encourage development of a national market system for stocks. However, last week three key Republicans in Congress said the agency was now moving too fast.

A major issue that the SEC is scheduled to take up this week is a proposal by the country's largest options market, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, to trade options on Government National

"It's a very substantial offer," a high-ranking Fox official said. "It's a hard offer to say no to."

While the offer came up "rather quickly," according to a source close to the negotiations, Fox was able to contact most of its board members by phone Friday. "There didn't seem to be any immediate negative response," the source said.

Mr. Davis, reached at his home in Rancho Mirage, Calif., would not elaborate on Fox's statement. In its announcement, Fox said Mr. Davis had notified the company that New York-based Chris-Craft Industries, the largest shareholder of Fox with about 22 per-

cent of its common stock, would support the Davis offer, subject to certain conditions.

Chris-Craft Industries co-confirmed that it supports Mr. Davis' offer. Chairman Herbert J. Siegel said he considered it equitable, adding that he was sure "the Fox board will give this offer the same fair consideration it was prepared to give to a previous proposal by Fox management to acquire Fox for themselves."

Should the deal go through, Chris-Craft would end up owning 22 percent of Fox's three television stations: KMSP-TV in Minneapolis-St. Paul, KTVX in Salt Lake City and KMOL-TV in San Antonio, Texas. Chris-Craft now owns KCOP-TV in Los Angeles and KPVT in Portland, Ore. Should the merger prove successful, Chris-Craft would have interests in five stations, the maximum allowed by the Federal Communications Commission.

Fox said in its statement that Mr. Davis has no plan to change Fox's management, its corporate structure or the Hollywood location of its corporate headquarters. Besides its film and television production and distribution arms, Fox also owns the Aspen Skiing Corp. in Colorado, the Pebble Beach Corp. in northern California and Coca-Cola Bottling Midwest Inc.

ated that he would name John Shad, vice president of E.F. Hutton & Company, to the SEC post. Mr. Williams has defended the recent actions on the electronic link and reports on over-the-counter trading, noting that both had been before the agency for a long time. Speaking of the many last-minute decisions in general, Mr. Williams said it was "unfair to the new chairman coming in, as well as the industry, to leave a lot of things undone which have a history to them."

The controversy over a national trading system was, in part, inevitable, say industry officials, because of the conflicting interests of the New York, American and regional stock exchanges, as well as large and small brokerage houses and investors. The NYSE had feared a severe loss of its market share in the developing new national market.

COMPANY REPORTS

Hand profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

States	1979	1978
Continental	179.0	201.4
.....	47.0	39.11
.....	1.10	1.05
.....	2.50	2.50
.....	154.75	138.0
.....	4.15	3.70
Stratiff International	1979	1978
.....	225.2	345.7
.....	76.9	314.7
.....	255.2	394.6
.....	1.90	1.99
.....	1,450	1,340
.....	178.5	44.3
.....	1,554	1,340

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT **Norbert K. Siegel** HAS BEEN ADMITTED AS A PARTNER.

Oppenheimer & Co.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT **Norman Lawrence** AND **Julien Uribe-Mosquera** HAVE BEEN APPOINTED VICE PRESIDENTS.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main AMEX stock price table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Market Summary' and 'NYSE Most Actives'.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

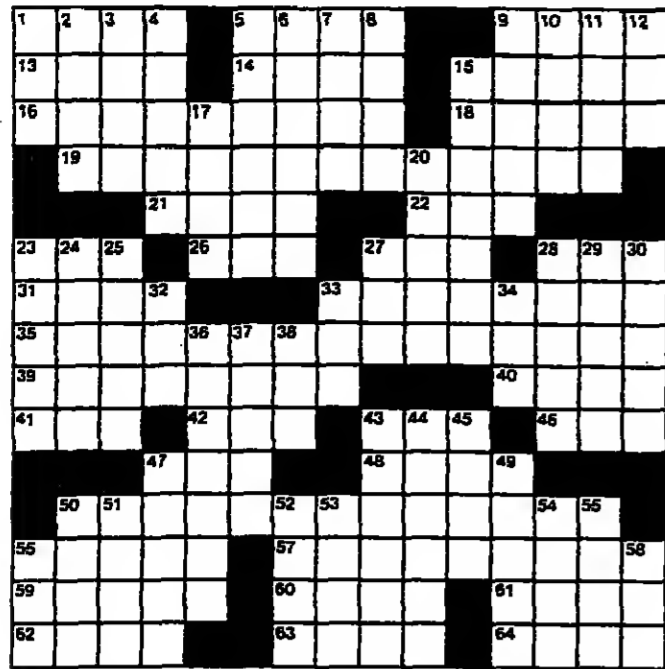
Commodity price table including sections for Chicago Futures, New York Futures, Cash Prices, Commodity Indexes, Dividends, Monday's New Highs and Lows, GM Schedules Recall, Lufthansa Predicts Lower 1980 Profit, and Paris Commodities.

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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Mateska



- ACROSS: 1 Pear variety, 5 Tarkenton or Allison, 9 Roman statesman, 13 Adored one, 14 Crazy, 15 Baseball statistic, 16 Minerals or mountains, 18 Stiller's sometime partner, 19 Fictional little devil, 21 Steinbeck's "Of Eden", 22 Annoy, 23 "Eureka!", 26 Alkaline solution, 27 Period, 28 "Too Late" Phalarope, 31 Alpert or Shriner, 33 This may give you a charge, 35 Bartholomew Gosnold's discovery, 1602, 39 Dissipate, as vapor, 40 Emulate Cordero, 41 Former N African title, 42 "___" was going to St. Ives, 43 Cribbage card, 46 Headed, 47 Greek letter, 48 O.T., 49 Lave, 50 Styron best seller, 56 Lave, 57 Tending to delay, 59 Student of Lee Strasberg, 60 Neighbor of Afghanistan, 61 Anglo-Saxon slave, 62 What to show an intruder, 63 Ointment, 64 Exercise the mind, in a way, 9 Stair noise, 10 Graceful, spirited horse, 11 Political conservative, 12 Anglo-Saxon money of account, 15 Clasp, 17 Fast breaker, 20 Tempress, 23 Moslem chieftain: 1872-1833, 24 Cast, 25 Fine clothes, 27 Whitney, 28 Grofé's "On the", 29 Vast number, 30 Over, 32 Group under a lt. col., 33 The Lord gave her a coat of skin: Gen. 3:21, 34 Son of Odin, 36 Brier's cousin, 37 Allegro: Mus. dir., 38 Course in H.S., 43 Delicious drink, 44 Nearby, 45 Churl, 47 Ancient Spartan magistrate, 49 Partisan, 50 River in the Pine Tree State, 51 Harbator Klemperer, 52 The Emerald Isle, 53 Evening, in Roma, 54 Dative, for one, 55 Sicilian resort, 56 Word with egg or apple, 58 Scatter for drying

Solution to Previous Puzzle



RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00, 12:30, 13:00, 13:30, 14:00, 14:30, 15:00, 15:30, 16:00, 16:30, 17:00, 17:30, 18:00, 18:30, 19:00, 19:30, 20:00, 20:30, 21:00, 21:30, 22:00, 22:30, 23:00, 23:30, 24:00, 24:30, 25:00, 25:30, 26:00, 26:30, 27:00, 27:30, 28:00, 28:30, 29:00, 29:30, 30:00, 30:30, 31:00, 31:30, 32:00, 32:30, 33:00, 33:30, 34:00, 34:30, 35:00, 35:30, 36:00, 36:30, 37:00, 37:30, 38:00, 38:30, 39:00, 39:30, 40:00, 40:30, 41:00, 41:30, 42:00, 42:30, 43:00, 43:30, 44:00, 44:30, 45:00, 45:30, 46:00, 46:30, 47:00, 47:30, 48:00, 48:30, 49:00, 49:30, 50:00, 50:30, 51:00, 51:30, 52:00, 52:30, 53:00, 53:30, 54:00, 54:30, 55:00, 55:30, 56:00, 56:30, 57:00, 57:30, 58:00, 58:30, 59:00, 59:30, 60:00, 60:30, 61:00, 61:30, 62:00, 62:30, 63:00, 63:30, 64:00, 64:30, 65:00, 65:30, 66:00, 66:30, 67:00, 67:30, 68:00, 68:30, 69:00, 69:30, 70:00, 70:30, 71:00, 71:30, 72:00, 72:30, 73:00, 73:30, 74:00, 74:30, 75:00, 75:30, 76:00, 76:30, 77:00, 77:30, 78:00, 78:30, 79:00, 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Art Buchwald Appropriations Bone For the Dogs of War

WASHINGTON — There is no doubt in anyone's mind that the military is going to get everything it asks for in the new Reagan budget...



Buchwald

As soon as Congress appropriates the money, it will be delivered in a Brink's truck to the doorstep of the Pentagon...

An admirer will say to the Brink's employees, "OK, men, bring the money up to the safe in the Navy procurement office..."

The Brink's driver is annoyed. "Will you guys make up your minds? We have to go to lunch..."

The Marine Corps general says, "And the Marines are the only ones who can do the job..."

The Air Force general says, "Don't ever push me again or we'll bomb Fort Bragg back to the Stone Age..."

While the two are arguing, the admiral is heaving bags of money behind a bush...

By this time, someone has notified Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who rushes down...

Crisis Counselor Douglas R. Casey and the Art Of Profiting by Catastrophe

WASHINGTON — Douglas R. Casey is a tall, robust fellow of 34 who lives on a nice street in Georgetown...

As a matter of fact, Casey sees far-reaching opportunity in Africa, a kind of economic last frontier of goods and services...

There are always business opportunities when the blood is running in the streets, Casey says...

He has also been looking at real estate in Zimbabwe. In 1979, he points out, a house in downtown Salisbury...

"Take the utility companies. Right now, utility stocks are selling for half of what they're worth, partly because they're huge debts and because the cleanest, best fuel — nuclear — has been slowed way down..."

Before rushing off to buy into Baltimore Gas & Electric or Boston Edison or Carolina P&L or Con Ed or some of the others recommended in "Investing in Crisis..."

Casey sees it all in black and white. "There really are good guys and bad guys in this world..."

altruists because they create hypocrisy and guilt. "Hard-nosed, all right. 'I don't create reality,' he said. 'I only mirror it...'"

"One thing you never do is follow the herd instinct," he said. "The herd is always wrong, always getting in on something when it looks attractive..."

"I never disclose my own financial position," he said. "My magazine misquoted me when they called me a 'self-described millionaire'..."



Doomsday prophet Casey

PEOPLE: Actress Bergman, 65, Says She's Retiring

Three-time Academy Award winner Ingrid Bergman says she is leaving acting. Bergman, 65, told The A.V. Club magazine newspaper that she would never appear on stage or screen again...

One was there when the key decisions were made and she helped get the public message across. Now Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff under Jimmy Carter...

American actress Mackenzie Phillips, 21, and her musician father, John Phillips, are undergoing treatment for drug addiction together after squandering their fortunes...

magazine that she had "always wanted to be like my father even though he was a junkie who wanted the world and I got it for him and I got it for her and I got it for her..."

Madame Billy, who ran one of the most celebrated brothels in Paris for almost 40 years, was victed by a French court...

Madame Billy, who ran one of the most celebrated brothels in Paris for almost 40 years, was victed by a French court...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisement section containing various classified ads for employment, real estate, and other services. Includes sub-sections like EMPLOYMENT, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, and REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

Large advertisement for International Business Message Center (IBMC), featuring services like "ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN" and "SECRETARIES AVAILABLE" with detailed descriptions and contact information.

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